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10/591,822	07/13/2007	Nam-Gun Kim	4900-0035	4642

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LOWE HAUPTMAN HAM & BERNER, LLP
1700 DIAGONAL ROAD
SUITE 300
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
SARWAR, BABAR	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/591,822	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	BABAR SARWAR	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 September 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *05 September 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. No information disclosure statement has been filed.

2. Claims 1-17, 18-35 are process claims. They have been considered and deemed statutory for the process is sufficiently tied to an apparatus.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10, 12-13, 15, 17-27, 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Park (US Pat. No.: 7,151,756 B1) in view of Luz (US Pub. No.: 2004/0022265 A1).

Regarding claims 1, 4, 12, and 15, Park teaches a method for mode switching of a multi-mode multi-band mobile communication terminal between an asynchronous mode and a synchronous mode in a traffic state (See Park e.g., a handoff method between BSs' of an asynchronous CDMA and synchronous CDMA of Col. 3:33-44, Fig. 3), the multi-mode multi-band mobile communication terminal including an asynchronous modem for communication with an asynchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring intensity of asynchronous cells of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3) and a synchronous modem for communication with a synchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring intensity of

synchronous cells of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3), the method comprising the steps of: (1) measuring a power of a received signal from the asynchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., measuring intensity of asynchronous cells i.e., a power of a received signal, of Col. 4:32-33, Fig. 3 step 302); (2) determining if the measured power of the received signal has a value lower than a preset threshold value (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station by a certain value of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303); (3) determining if a state in which the measured power of the received signal has a value lower than a preset threshold value is maintained during a predetermined time interval (See Park e.g., the handoff message and the starting point for the handoff after 10 ms unit after the message of Col. 5:7-11, Fig. 3 steps 311-313); (4) operating the synchronous modem when the state has been maintained during a predetermined time interval (See Park e.g., the synchronous base station selecting the closest 80 ms starting point of Col. 5:57-67, Fig. 4).

Park further teaches (7) converting a current communication mode into a synchronous mode (See Park e.g., handover complete report, IS95 BS notifying that it has received handover completion message successfully to the MS of Col. 5:24-37, Fig. 3 steps 314-317) and processing a synchronous mode call with the synchronous mobile communication network through the synchronous modem (See Park e.g., releasing the resources held by 3GPP DS BS of Col. 5:33-37, Fig. 3 steps 316-317) when it is determined that the radio link with the asynchronous mobile communication network has been released (See Park e.g., 3GPP DS BS releasing the resources, and notifying

the release to the mobile switch of Col. 5:33-37, Fig. 3 steps 316-317). However, Park does not explicitly teach (5) determining if a traffic state of an asynchronous mode call has ended or not; (6) determining if a radio link with the asynchronous mobile communication network has been released or not when it is determined that the traffic state of the asynchronous mode call has not ended yet.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Luz teaches (5) determining if a traffic state of an asynchronous mode call has ended or not (See Luz e.g., the BS controller detecting if MS is not operable in accordance with the EV/DV protocol, upon which the MS and BS continue to operate in accordance with 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4); (6) determining if a radio link with the asynchronous mobile communication network has been released or not (See Luz e.g., determining if increase in communication resources is possible, based on the determination, switching to an appropriate protocol i.e., EV/DV protocol, 1X protocol, or remain using the current protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4) when it is determined that the traffic state of the asynchronous mode call has not ended yet (See Luz e.g., the MS and BS remain using the current protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Luz to Park for the purpose of optimizing communication resources by operating in accordance with CDMA 1X-EV/DV standard as suggested (See Luz e.g., ¶ [0007]).

Regarding claims 2, 5, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claims 1, 4. In addition, Park teaches wherein the power measured in step (1) is a Received Signal Code Power (RSCP) (See Park e.g., the

mobile station measuring the intensity of adjacent cells, i.e., measuring the power of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3) which is a power of a decoded signal obtained through decoding of the received signal from the asynchronous mobile communication network by the mobile communication terminal (See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring the intensity of synchronous cells, and asynchronous cells of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3).

Regarding claims 3, 6, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claims 1, 4. In addition, Park teaches, wherein the power measured in step (1) includes a power of the received signal itself from the asynchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring the intensity of asynchronous cells of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3) and an RSCP which is a power of a decoded signal obtained through decoding of the received signal by the mobile communication terminal (See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring the intensity of synchronous cells, and asynchronous cells of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3), and each of the power of the received signal itself and the RSCP is compared with the preset threshold value in step (2) (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station by a certain value of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303).

Regarding claims 7, 10, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claims 1, 4. In addition, Luz teaches when it is determined in step (5) that the traffic state of the asynchronous mode call has ended (See Luz e.g., determining if increase in communication resources is possible, based on the determination, switching to an appropriate protocol i.e., EV/DV protocol, 1X protocol,

or remain using the current protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4), the method further comprises the steps of: determining if the mobile communication terminal is currently located within an area of the asynchronous mobile communication network (See Luz e.g., the MS moving into a second cell serviced a second BS from a cell serviced by a first BS of ¶ [0015], Fig. 4); and deactivating the synchronous modem when the mobile communication terminal is located within the area of the asynchronous mobile Communication network (See Park e.g., handover complete report, BSs' notifying that it has received handover completion message successfully to the MS of Col. 5:24-37, Fig. 3 steps 314-317) and entering into an asynchronous mode idle state (See Luz e.g., remain using the current protocol, i.e., EV/DV protocol, 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4), and deactivating the asynchronous modem when the mobile communication terminal is not located within the area of the synchronous mobile communication network and entering into a synchronous mode idle state (See Luz e.g., determining if increase in communication resources is possible, based on the determination, switching to an appropriate protocol i.e., EV/DV protocol, 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 8, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 1. In addition, Park teaches the method further comprises the steps of: measuring the power of the received signal from the asynchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., measuring intensity of asynchronous cells i.e., a power of a received signal, of Col. 4:32-33, Fig. 3 step 302);; determining if the power of the received signal has a value exceeding a preset threshold value (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station

by a certain value of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303); and deactivating the synchronous modem and returning to step (5) when it is determined that the power of the received signal has a value exceeding the preset threshold value (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station by a certain value of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303). Luz teaches when it is determined in step (6) that the radio link with the asynchronous mobile communication network has not been released yet (See Luz e.g., remain using the current protocol, i.e., EV/DV protocol, 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 9, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 8. In addition, Luz teaches when it is determined that the power of the received signal has a value exceeding the preset threshold value, step (5) is re-executed in a state where the synchronous modem is operated (See Luz e.g., the BS controller detecting if MS is not operable in accordance with the EV/DV protocol, upon which the MS and BS continue to operate in accordance with 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4).

Regarding claims 13, 17, 25, 32, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claims 12, 15, 24, and 31. In addition, Luz teaches wherein step (3) comprises the steps of: checking a current communication mode of the mobile communication terminal (See Luz e.g., remain using the current protocol, i.e., EV/DV protocol, 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4); and operating the synchronous modem when the current communication mode of the mobile communication terminal is a preferred asynchronous mode (See Luz e.g., the BS controller detecting if MS is not

operable in accordance with the EV/DV protocol, upon which the MS and BS continue to operate in accordance with 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4).

Regarding claims 18-19, 24, 31, Park teaches a method for mode switching of a multi-mode multi-band mobile communication terminal between an asynchronous mode and a synchronous mode (See Park e.g., a handoff method between BSs' of an asynchronous CDMA and synchronous CDMA of Col. 3:33-44, Fig. 3), the mobile communication terminal including modems for communication with an asynchronous mobile communication network and a synchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring intensity of asynchronous cells, and synchronous cells of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3), the method comprising the steps of: (1) operating a corresponding modem for connection with a target mobile communication network which is a target of mode switching (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station by a certain value for handoff of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303), when it is determined to perform the mode switching (See Park e.g., releasing the resources held by BSs' of Col. 5:33-37, Fig. 3 steps 316-317); (2) acquiring a network sync with the target mobile communication network by the corresponding modem (See Park e.g., handover commence, handoff confirm, and clear handoff messages of Col. 5:1-23, Fig. 3 steps 311-313); and (4) performing communication with the target mobile communication network through the corresponding modem and deactivating another modem having been communicating with another mobile communication network (See Park e.g., handover complete report, BSs' notifying that it has received handover completion message successfully to the MS

of Col. 5:24-37, Fig. 3 steps 314-317). However, Park does not explicitly teach (3) performing registration of location to the target mobile communication network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Luz teaches (3) performing registration of location to the target mobile communication network (See Luz e.g., the Home Location Register (HLR) of ¶ [0015]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Luz to Park for the purpose of optimizing communication resources by operating in accordance with CDMA 1X-EV/DV standard as suggested (See Luz e.g., ¶ [0007]).

Regarding claim 20, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 19. In addition, Park teaches wherein, before step (1), it is determined to perform the mode switching when the mobile communication terminal receives a mode switch parameter from a base station of the synchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., handover commence, handoff confirm, and clear handoff messages of Col. 5:1-23, Fig. 3 steps 311-313) while moving into an area of the asynchronous mobile communication network from an area of the synchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station by a certain value for handoff of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303), the base station being located within an overlap area between the asynchronous mobile communication network and the synchronous mobile communication network See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring intensity of

asynchronous cells, and synchronous cells, i.e., overlapping areas of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3).

Regarding claim 21, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 19. In addition, Park teaches wherein, before step (1), when the mobile communication terminal moves into the area of the asynchronous mobile communication network from the area of the synchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., the mobile station measuring intensity of asynchronous cells, and synchronous cells to perform handoff for better services of Col. 4:28-42, Fig. 3), the mobile communication terminal monitors system information from the asynchronous mobile communication network (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station by a certain value for handoff of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303) and determines to perform the mode switching if a preset parameter value for the mode switching are included in the monitored system information (See Park e.g., handover commence, handoff confirm, and clear handoff messages of Col. 5:1-23, Fig. 3 steps 311-313).

Regarding claim 22, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 19. In addition, Park teaches wherein, before step (1), whether to perform the mode switching is determined based on a result of comparison between a signal intensity of the asynchronous mobile communication network and a preset signal intensity (See Park e.g., comparing the intensity of the cells with the signal intensity of the current base station by a certain value for handoff of Col. 4:35-42, Fig. 3 step 303).

Regarding claim 23, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 19. In addition, Park teaches wherein it is determined to perform the mode switching when a current communication mode of the mobile communication terminal is a preferred asynchronous mode or preferred synchronous mode (See Park e.g., handover commence, handoff confirm, and clear handoff messages for handoff between asynchronous and synchronous or vice versa of Col. 5:1-23, Fig. 3 steps 311-313).

Regarding claim 26, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 24. In addition, Luz teaches wherein, in step (3), the counting interval increases as the number of times for the searching increases (See Luz e.g., the threshold counter of ¶ [0024], Fig. 4).

Regarding claims 27, 30, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claims 26, 27. In addition, Luz teaches wherein the mobile communication receives a system parameter from the asynchronous mobile communication network for searching the asynchronous signal (See Luz e.g., the controller transmitting the handoff message to operate in accordance with the best protocols of ¶ [0025], Fig. 4) and the counting interval is determined based on the system parameter in step (3) (See Luz e.g., the fine threshold counter ¶ [0025], Fig. 4).

Regarding claims 33-34, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claims 31, 32. In addition, Luz teaches wherein, when no asynchronous signal is detected through the searching by the mobile communication terminal in step (1), the mobile communication terminal performs step (2) operated (See

Luz e.g., the BS controller detecting if MS is not operable in accordance with the EV/DV protocol, upon which the MS and BS continue to operate in accordance with 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4) by switching a current communication mode of the mobile communication terminal into a synchronous mode (See Luz e.g., remain using the current protocol, i.e., EV/DV protocol, 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4), detecting a synchronous signal, and registering the location of the mobile communication terminal in the synchronous communication network (See Luz e.g., the Home Location Register (HLR) of ¶ [0015]).

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Park in view of Luz , and in further view of Malladi (US Pub. No.: 20040203985 A1).

Regarding claim 11, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 1. However, the combination does not explicitly teach wherein step (4) comprises the steps of: monitoring a BLock Error Rate (BLER) when it is determined in step (3) that the state in which the measured power of the received signal has a value lower than a preset threshold value is maintained during the predetermined time interval, the BLER indicating a rate of defective blocks per second received at a radio end; comparing the BLER with a preset threshold value; and operating the synchronous modem when it is determined that the BLER exceeds the preset threshold value.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Malladi teaches wherein step (4) comprises the steps of: monitoring a BLock Error Rate (BLER) (See Malladi e.g., determining the BLER of ¶ [0023]) when it is determined in step (3) that the state in which the measured

power of the received signal has a value lower than a preset threshold value is maintained during the predetermined time interval (See Malladi e.g., determining if the BLER is greater than the predetermined threshold TH2 of ¶ [0023]), the BLER indicating a rate of defective blocks per second received at a radio end (See Malladi e.g., the BLER, i.e., the Block Error Rate of ¶ [0023]); comparing the BLER with a preset threshold value (See Malladi e.g., determining if the BLER is greater than the predetermined threshold TH2, i.e., comparing of ¶ [0023]); and operating the synchronous modem when it is determined that the BLER exceeds the preset threshold value (See Malladi e.g., the channel condition is satisfactory i.e., RNC requesting to decrease the target pilot signal threshold of node B of ¶ [0023]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of to Malladi to Park, Luz for the purpose of uplink power control during imbalanced links as suggested (See Malladi e.g., ¶ [0006]).

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Park in view of Luz , and in further view of Chaudry (US Pub. No.: 20090098877).

Regarding claim 14, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 12. In addition, Luz teaches when the current communication mode of the mobile communication terminal is a preferred asynchronous mode (See Luz e.g., the BS controller detecting if MS is not operable in accordance with the EV/DV protocol, upon which the MS and BS continue to operate in accordance with 1X protocol of ¶ [0021], Fig. 4). However, the combination does not

explicitly wherein step (3) comprises the steps of: determining if a Mobile Country Code (MCC) and a Mobile Network Code (MNC) contained in the system information correspond to a first parameter indicating a preset country code and a second parameter indicating a preset network code, respectively; and operating the synchronous modem when the MCC and the MNC in the system information correspond to the first parameter and the second parameter, respectively.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Chaudry teaches wherein step (3) comprises the steps of: determining if a Mobile Country Code (MCC) and a Mobile Network Code (MNC) contained in the system information correspond to a first parameter indicating a preset country code and a second parameter indicating a preset network code (See Chaudry e.g., the GSM/GPRS system and MCC, MNC of ¶ [0024]) , respectively; and operating the synchronous modem when the MCC and the MNC in the system information correspond to the first parameter and the second parameter, respectively (See Chaudry e.g., when the network is operable pursuant to the GSM/GPRS standards, the NPCs are MCC, MNC of ¶ [0037]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of to Chaudry to Park, Luz for the purpose of provide the mobile node with routing information that requires lessened amounts of overhead would therefore permit communication capacity of the communication system to be increased as suggested (See Chaudry e.g., ¶ [0016]).

7. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Park in view of Luz , and in further view of Fukui (US Pat. No.: 5,920,563).

Regarding claim 16, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 15. However, the combination does not explicitly teach wherein the mode switch parameter is set at a bit at a predetermined ordinal position from the Most Significant Bit (MSB) in the overhead message and is a parameter for notifying an overlap area between the asynchronous mobile communication network and the synchronous mobile communication network.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Fukui teaches wherein the mode switch parameter is set at a bit at a predetermined ordinal position from the Most Significant Bit (MSB) in the overhead message (See Fukui e.g., overhead information embedded in the signal of Col. 4:29-41) and is a parameter for notifying an overlap area between the asynchronous mobile communication network and the synchronous mobile communication network (See Fukui e.g.,. overhead information and asynchronous, synchronous transfer modes of Col. 4:29-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of to Fukui to Park, Luz for the purpose of achieving high function, high performance goals as suggested (See Fukui e.g., Col. 1:19-24).

8. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Park in view of Luz , and in further view of Gallagher (US Pub. No.: 2008/0108319 A1).

Regarding claim 35, the combination teaches everything claimed as discussed above in the rejected claim 31. However, the combination does not explicitly teach wherein step (2) comprises the steps of: when the request for the registration of the

location to a corresponding asynchronous communication network is rejected, switching the mobile communication terminal into an emergency communication state in which the mobile communication terminal can process only an emergency call; and switching the current communication mode of the mobile communication terminal into a synchronous mode after the switching into the emergency communication state.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Gallagher teaches when the request for the registration of the location to a corresponding asynchronous communication network is rejected (See Gallagher e.g., rejection of location information of ¶ [0115], Fig. 9A), switching the mobile communication terminal into an emergency communication state in which the mobile communication terminal can process only an emergency call (See Gallagher e.g., forwarding location to 911 emergency service of ¶ [0115], Fig. 9A); and switching the current communication mode of the mobile communication terminal into a synchronous mode after the switching into the emergency communication state (See Gallagher e.g., GSM, and UMA coverage of ¶ [0115], Figs. 4, 9A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of to Gallagher to Park, Luz for the purpose of determining the location of users accessing unlicensed wireless networks as suggested (See Gallagher e.g., ¶ [0008]).

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 28-29 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claims and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BABAR SARWAR whose telephone number is (571)270-5584. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY TO FRIDAY 09:00 A.M -05:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, NICK CORSARO can be reached on (571)272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/BABAR SARWAR/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/KAMRAN AFSHAR/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617